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LITTLE RIOTS IN THE LEAGUE WHO IS TO BE TOP DOG? ASSEMBLY OBJECTING TO COUNCIL CONTROL

GENEVA, December 8th.

A lively debate on the relations between the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations followed the presentation of the report of the First Commission (on General Organization) which was drawn up by M. Viviani and Mr. Rowell (Canada).

Lord Robert Cecil maintained that the Council must always have the chief executive power, but said that the African and Australian delegations would not vote on the report unless Articles 3 and 4 of the Covenant, which diminished the competency of the Assembly, were to be modified. M. Viviani recognized the possibility of difficulties between the Council and the Assembly, but said he relied on a general spirit of good will and upon the mixed commission proposed by Mr. Balfour, to settle them. Mr. Rowell exhorted the members to stick to the Covenant, which allowed a certain measure of elasticity in the relations between the Council and the Assembly. It was impossible, he pointed out, to give the Assembly powers which were not provided in the Covenant.

Sir William Meyer (India) urged that the question of powers must be clearly defined in order to avoid an interplay of impression among oriental countries, but withdrew his amendment to this effect after Mr. Rowell's explanation. —Reuter.

22,000,000 NEEDED FOR TYPHUS CAMPAIGN.

GENEVA, December 7th.

A French official report of to-day's proceedings of the League of Nations Assembly says:—

The Assembly to-day unanimously adopted the report on the relation of the Council to the Assembly.

The proposal of M. Motia (Switzerland) in favour of relief for children of war-stricken countries was referred to a Commission.

Sir George Foster (Canada) presented his report on typhus in Poland and Western Europe. The League has appealed for 22,000,000 towards the campaign against this scourge. Fourteen countries have promised subscriptions, but the majority laid down as a condition that other States should contribute at the same time. Canada promised aid unconditionally.

The Maharajah of Nawanagar declared that his country was protected against typhus by the climate, but, he said, it had experienced the horror of other epidemics, entailing grave political and social consequences. The Maharajah remarked that he had only arrived a few days ago to represent the Indian princes and had only known of the campaign against typhus since four days. He added that he would forward an appeal to the Indian Princes, which, he hoped, would be successful.

CONSIDERABLE SUBSCRIPTION PROMISED. Dr. Nansen (Norway) said he thought it would be possible to find the money sought by the League through personal contact with the various Governments. He, therefore, proposed the appointment of a Committee of not more than three members to take action in the matter before the end of the present session of the Assembly.

Mr. Haughaug (France) supported Dr. Nansen's proposal and read a note from the French Government stating that France promised to subscribe 250,000, when four other Powers contributed the same. The French Government was now asking the Chamber for a first credit of Fr. 1,000,000 for the immediate fitting-up of 20 health stations in Poland.

Mr. Balfour (British Empire) recalled the fact that the British Government had promised 250,000 on the same conditions as France. Great Britain had now decided to give the money unconditionally. Mr. Balfour announced.

The Persian delegate called attention to the spread of typhus in Persia as in other countries bordering on Russia. Persia would now give 25,000 for the anti-typhus campaign in Poland, but the delegate hoped that Parliament would vote a further contribution.

J. K. London (Holland) declared that Holland would subscribe unconditionally.

A PROMISE FROM CHINA.

Dr. Wellington Koo (China) remarked that this was the first occasion on which he had addressed the Assembly. Poland, he said, was a far cry from China, but China considered that all men were brothers. China would give 25,000.

Señor Palacios (Spain) said that, after the declarations of France and Great Britain, the time was evidently near when Spain would pay the 240,000 she had promised.

M. Paderewski expressed thanks on behalf of Poland.

M. Take Jonevici (Rumania) declared that Rumania had fallen a victim to typhus just as much as Poland, but Rumania would contribute her share.

The Chairman of the Assembly, M. Hymans, summing up the discussion, voiced the general impression produced by the moving utterances of speakers, representing the most diverse countries, which testified to an unanimous solidarity on the necessity of alleviating suffering. —French Wireless.

WOMEN JURORS.

Sir J. Baird informed Capt. R. Terrell (C.U., Henley), in the House of Commons, that rules had been made under the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act with regard to the service of women on juries. They provided that on every panel of jurors men and women should be as nearly as possible in the same proportion as in the list from which the panel was drawn. A prisoner was not entitled to be tried by a jury of his or her own sex, but it was within the discretion of a Court on application made to it to order that a jury should be composed wholly of men or wholly of women. The right of challenge remained as it was before the Act. It was for the Court to determine in each case how it might be exercised.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION BILL. "A FORM OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE"

In the House of Commons, on November 2nd, Mr. Kellaway, Secretary to the Overseas Trade Department, in moving the second reading of the British Empire Exhibition (Guarantee) Bill, said that it was proposed to hold in London in 1923 an exhibition representative of the industries and resources of the British Empire. The objects were to foster inter-imperial interests, both from a commercial and political standpoint, and to demonstrate the natural resources of the territories of the Empire and the inventive and manufacturing genius of its people. The exhibition would be privately organized, but had received official recognition and support. The King had given it his patronage, and the Prince of Wales was to be President of the General Committee. Under the Bill the Government proposed to guarantee the sum of £100,000, subject to private guarantee amounting to £500,000 being forthcoming. As a condition of the guarantee, the Board of Trade was to approve the manager of the exhibition, the executive committee, and the general conditions under which the exhibition would be run, so that the Government would be in a position to secure that the exhibition was conducted with proper regard to economy and on lines which would ensure a success worthy of the great object in view.

The exhibition was intended to convey to different parts of the Empire and to the people at home how great were our resources and our possibilities. It was a form of Imperial Preference which raised no controversy. The possibilities for British trade within the Empire had not yet been sufficiently realized. It was regrettable that before the war the percentage of trade done with our overseas Empire was limited, but there had been an improvement since the Armistice. In 1913 our exports to the Empire were £208,900,000, or 32.9 per cent. of the total bulk of our exports. In 1919 the figures were £215,300,000—and there was no comparison possible between the figures of 1913 because of the fall in the value of money—or 22.4 per cent. The figures for the first six months of this year were much more satisfactory: £236,700,000, or 30.6 per cent. That was a gratifying improvement, but we were dealing with an Empire population of roughly 450,000,000, and the possibilities of Empire trade were enormous. The exhibition would enable much more to be done in increasing that trade. The Committee of Management was very representative and strong, and the Guarantee Committee, which was going to secure the guarantee of £500,000 from private sources, contained some of the best-known men in the City. He hoped members interested would assist in making the exhibition a success.

Lieut. Commander Kerworthy, while agreeing with Sir F. Balfour, that we could not afford to spend £100,000, suggested that, if there were to be an exhibition at all, it should be international in character, at least should include those who were our Allies in the late war. He asked whether the mandated territories were to be invited to send products.

Sir J. D. Rees wished to know whether India would receive space in this exhibition equivalent to the predominating part it played in Empire trade, and whether the Government of India would have to bear the cost of sending its exhibits over here. He urged that it was of the utmost importance that exhibits of Empire-grown cotton should be provided for, and that grants should be made to poor Governments, like that of Nyasaland, where, next to Egypt, the best long staple cotton was produced, to enable them to meet the necessary expenses.

Mr. Clynes expressed the opinion that at this moment any such ambitious scheme as an international exhibition could be less than a world-wide exhibition could not possibly succeed. The Bill dealt only with a British Empire exhibition, and they ought to consider it on its merits, and not adopt the line of refusing to have anything because they could not get everything. (Hear, hear.) This proposal offered Parliament a little opportunity to do a great amount of good to internal Empire trade. It was a step which would result in diminishing unemployment, and ought to have the support of every Labour member of the House.

Mr. Kellaway, replying, said that underlying all the criticism of the Bill seemed to be the idea that all expenditure in connection with an advertising exhibition was bad. Anyone who proceeded on that assumption in business was likely to end in the Bankruptcy Court. Common sense would agree that the scheme was in the best interests of British trade, and was one of the practical ways by which they might broaden the foundations of the employment available for a great body of our people.

Mr. Kellaway understood that the Dominions were not putting up a single penny, and why should the Mother Country put up money to push the trade of the Dominions?

Major E. Hayward said that in the past we had done far too little to encourage inter-imperial trade (Ministerial cheers), and he welcomed the Bill as a step in the right direction.

The second reading was carried by 205 to 30.

An extremely stout man stood on the weighing machine at Charing Cross Station, eagerly watched by two ragged muggers. There was something wrong with the machine, for the indicator only moved round to five stone. "Blimey, Bill," said one of the urchins. "The 'ole bloke's taller."

THE FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC MR. YOURIN'S NOTE TO CHINA.

PEKING, December 3rd.

The following is the translation of the note addressed by Mr. Yourin, Head of the Economic Mission of the Far Eastern Republic, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, on November 30th:—

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, Monsieur le Ministre:—

In connection with the opening of negotiations, I beg to enclose the note wherein Your Excellency will find the expression of the principal viewpoint of my Government with regard to the relations with China, and wherein the programme of the proposed joint work has been outlined.

I take the liberty to express the confidence that the Government of China, basing upon the intimations which are suggested in general features in this document and which, I hope, perfectly express the aspirations toward friendship and justice maintained by the people and the Government of the Far Eastern Republic, will adhere to the course of the mutual work for the benefit of the two nations.

IGNATIUS L. YOURIN,
President of the Far Eastern Republic Mission to China.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, in the course of constructing new forms of government and society, the people of the Russian Far East have endured all horrors of the two year rule of usurpers and bandits in the persons of reactionary rulers and assassins, as they were called, who made their way one stream of blood, and brought ruin and famine to a region previously known for its prosperity and richness.

But, however, proved futile to thwart the irresistible aspirations toward freedom and peace of the people of the Far East. The desire to put an end to the civil strife in the shortest possible time and to establish law and order on the basis of democracy, with a strong craving for the furtherance of cordial and amicable relations with all foreign countries, seem to have combined to cause the people of the Far East to overthrow the reactionary rule and to form a new government, extending from the Lake of Baikal to the Pacific and united, the independent commonwealth of the Far Eastern Republic.

With a territory greater than that of any of the European Powers and containing inexhaustible natural resources, the new Republic, while preserving in full the institution of private property, offers immense possibilities for development to private capital and private initiative. Striving for an economic and industrial rapprochement with all foreign Powers, the Government of the Far Eastern Republic will gladly welcome any offer by foreign capital and will afford it every possibility of a vast participation in the exploitation of natural resources, pledging its special consideration and protection.

First of all the people of the Far East will endeavor to maintain and increase friendly relations with China, with which country they have for many centuries been connected by the closest bonds of friendship and commercial intercourse.

The two nations long ago appreciated the greatness of the reciprocal advantage of their economic relations, which naturally resulted from the contiguity of their boundaries extending almost throughout the entire length of the great Asiatic continent.

During the last three centuries more than fifty treaties and agreements have been entered upon by China and Russia, and this fact alone is sufficient proof to show how essential and natural the bonds of friendship between the two countries are.

It is true that the traces of the imperialistic policy of the deposed Tsarist Government are manifest in many of these treaties. But the Chinese people is well aware that whenever the sincere friendship and traditional neighborly spirit of the two nations were injured it was not the Russian people at large who were to blame. The Russian people at present follow quite a different path; they are now heart and soul for the redress of those gross injustices.

The urgent necessity for China and the Far Eastern Republic to maintain a close and uninterrupted relationship has been sufficiently proved by the one fact that over during the most difficult years of the world blockade of Russia, at the time when China had officially severed connection with Russia, her commercial relations with Russia have, as a matter of fact, never been interrupted.

During the last decade, prior to the World War, China's trade with Russia had increased from 20,000,000 taels in 1907 to 100,000,000 taels in 1916, with China's exports five times as great as her imports. This trade, carried on either through the Far Eastern ports and the Chinese Eastern Railway, or via Kalgan, Urya and Kiakhta, was carried almost entirely with the Russian Far East, now united into the independent commonwealth of the Far Eastern Republic.

The Mission of the Far Eastern Republic, in its effort to stabilize, promote and regulate this intercourse, contemplates carrying it in the spirit of the principles which the Russian people have, since the overthrow of the Tsarist Government, made the fundamental law of their foreign policy.

Therefore, this Mission considers it a necessity that the question of a radical revision of all treaties and agreements made between China and the former Tsarist Government be raised first of all. All privileges which contain no element of reciprocity must be eliminated from those treaties. Anything that contains the element of imperialistic aggressiveness alien to the principles of equal opportunities and equal rights, anything that may have any connection however slight with the outrage committed against China by the former imperialistic government, and finally, anything that may be derogatory to the dignity of a nation and its sovereignty must be unconditionally withdrawn from the future dealings between China and the Far Eastern Republic.

The official catalogue of the exhibits, which was prepared by the Association, comprises 415 pages and contains the names of all exhibiting firms, as well as descriptive notes of the machine tools displayed. This catalogue is now on file at the office of the Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Legation, New Government Building, and may be inspected by any person interested in the subject.

The display of machine tools was the most comprehensive ever held under one roof in the United Kingdom, and the exhibition proved to be an enormous success from every point of view.

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New agreements defining mutual relations between these two republics should be based entirely upon the principle of equal opportunities with the object of developing and strengthening the interrelation of the two nations.

Any normal and regular exchange of commodities on a large scale is, of course, impracticable unless adequate protection of a judicial nature to legalize every economic transaction has first been established.

Therefore, among the most outstanding questions which are intrinsically connected with the relations in question, that which demands first attention is the one relative to the restoration of economic representation in the form of authorized organs of consular service as adopted everywhere in international practice.

The Mission of the Far Eastern Republic holds that the Russian consular service in China, after having been suspended two and a half years ago, should now be re-established in the spirit of the above-mentioned principles. In compliance with this, article VII. of the Russian Treaty of 1881, articles VIII. and X. of the Supplementary Peking Treaty of 1896, and, finally, article XI. of the St. Petersburg Treaty of 1891 should be revised.

Confident that the Chinese and their Government are able to ensure a jurisdiction to the Russian citizens in this country, such as is in keeping with their judicial conscience, this Mission holds that the whole series of regulations referred to above and pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Russian consular service in China may be abolished.

Next in the series of the most important and outstanding questions is that of the Russo-Chinese Railway. The great and undisputed part of this railway has played in the history of the two nations must unconditionally be recognized by an adequate agreement, wherein the interests, rights and obligations of the two sides should be fully guaranteed in accordance with the principle of mutual justice. As regards the illegal claims to this railway by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, these must once and for all be discouraged in a most decisive way.

Apart from this, due consideration must be attached to the question of surveying new routes as well as of improving railway and water transportation facilities with a view to animating the trade between the two countries. The question of transport and customs tariff policy must also be given the utmost consideration.

While touching in this declaration upon the most outstanding questions which are to be solved in the first place, and, after having defined the principles which are to be laid into the foundation of further relations of the two nations, this Mission firmly believes that the questions of an early restoration of normal relations, of as much importance to the Government of China as it is to the new Far Eastern Republic, therefore, for an early solution of all these questions will undoubtedly serve as a durable basis for the advancement and stabilization of cordial relations between the two nations for the good and prosperity of the two Republics.

IGNATIUS L. YOURIN,
President of the Far Eastern Republic Mission to China.M. KASSANIN,
Secretary.

Peking, November 30th, 1920.

"A FOOLISH MISTAKE."
WHY CHINESE CAPITAL IS SHY.

The International News Agency (Peking) says:—

On account of financial stringency, the Chinese Government authorities are doing their best to induce Chinese bankers and capitalists to form a purely Chinese bank group for the purpose of financing the Government on big national enterprises; but, at the same time, the officials in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have made a foolish mistake which has further lowered the confidence of the Chinese people in their own Government. When Tien Wen-shieh was Minister of Commerce, he started the Agriculture and Commercial Bank, with twenty million dollars of premium bonds. The Government had promised that all holders of the bonds would become shareholders of the bank, but, as the time drew near, the officials have decided that the bondholders shall instead of being shareholders of the bank, as originally promised by the Government, receive bank shares in Government treasury bonds.

These so-called Government treasury bonds are little better than nothing, because in being sold as the price of thirty per cent, and the majority have been purchased by enterprising foreigners. Furthermore, the Chinese people say that after several years' delay, the Government have also decided that the holders of the premium bonds of the Hain-hua savings bank for the first year will be paid in treasury bonds.

BRITISH MACHINE TOOLS.
An important exhibition of Machine Tools, organized by the Machine Tools Trades Association, was held at Olympia, London, during September.

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HONGKONG CLUB GARDEN ROBBERY.

SOME OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY TRACED.

The burglarious entry into the premises of the Hongkong Club garden, and the attack by masked men upon the gardeners, on the night of December 6th, was heard of again at the Magistracy yesterday when a Chinese, a Hoklo man, was charged with receiving a quantity of lettuce seed, knowing it to have been stolen.

Inspector Kent gave the Court an account of the circumstances of the robbery. Early in the morning of December 6th he went to Bay View Police Station where he saw two gardeners of the Hongkong Club. They had both been badly wounded by means of chopppers, one who had lost a great deal of blood, was still in hospital. He went on the same morning to the Hongkong Club garden in Shaikwan Road. The masked men in a state of disorder, entry had been made by forcing the palms, apart and dropping the bolt from the side. Ropes had been used to bind the gardeners, and two chopppers, used in the attack on the men, were left behind. Money, clothing, and a quantity of seeds were stolen.

The principal Chinese detective gave an account of his investigations into the affair. One of the masks used by the robbers was found on the foreshore. The present defendant, who had been in the employ of the Club at the garden for two years, was traced. In his sleeping quarters were found two seed bags, one filled with lettuce seed, and marked with the name of a firm in California. Some papers belonging to the head gardener at the Club garden were also found.

Commander Beckwith, the Harbour Master of Hongkong, gave evidence on behalf of the Hongkong Club Committee. He said he had general charge of the garden and ordered all seeds. The seed bags produced in Court were similar to those received from the California firm and issued by him to the head gardener. It would probably be uncommon to find California seeds in Hongkong. A number of bags of seeds were reported to be missing after the robbery. The defendant, was dismissed from the service of the Club recently for opium smoking.

The defendant had nothing to say except that he picked up the seeds. He accounted for the possession of the papers belonging to the head gardener by saying that the head gardener could not write and he kept the accounts of men's messing for him.

The Magistrate (Mr. Orme) told the defendant he could consider himself fortunate he was not before the Court on a more serious charge. He would be sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

CHINESE "DEADWOOD DICKS."

ORDERED TO BE BIRCHED.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese youths were charged with using threats to induce a school-boy to join an unlawful society. From the evidence of Inspector Grant and the boy concerned it appeared that the scholars at a school at No. 280, Queen's Road Central, have been subjected to annoyance for some time past by the defendants and a man not in custody. They demanded on one occasion 15 dollars as an entrance fee to the Wokee Society. The complainant was given a dollar to hand to the defendants who were then arrested. The Magistrate remarked that apparently the youths were of the type of "Deadwood Dick." He ordered the one who appeared to be the ringleader to receive eight strokes of the birch and three months' imprisonment and the other one eight strokes and one month's imprisonment.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM IN PORT.

Revenue Officer Ward made a seizure of 845 tals of prepared opium and 420 tals of raw opium (both non-Government) on the s.s. *Borneo* on its arrival from Amsterdam on Monday. The persons in possession of the drug were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday and a remand was ordered until to-day.

An Elgin minister was wont to experience considerable difficulty with one of his flock, a famous dog-master, but on paying an unexpected visit to that worthy's house one day he discovered him engrossed in the Bible. "Man, John," said the minister, "I'm glad to see you reading the Book." "Ay," replied John, "I've never seen a book with the money names for dogs in it."

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

AN INCIDENT AT WANCHAI.

Life in a Chinese street is full of interest, excitement, and human drama. One may be violently set upon by masked men, one's valuables may be forcibly torn from one's person, dirty water from a verandah may descend in a gentle shower, even the houses may crumble and fall down upon the wayfarers. The inhabitants of Yue Wah Street, in Wanchai, therefore, were not unduly perturbed on Monday to see one of their neighbours, a Malay, pursuing his Chinese wife down the street with loud cries and a long sword, which he brandished furiously. They have always regarded him as a little mad anyway, and wives in the East are in subjection to their husbands.

However, to oblige the British authorities, who take these things with a degree of seriousness that the Eastern mind cannot fathom, the inhabitants "took necessary action," as they used to say in the great war. They tripped up the excited husband, secured the sword which flew out of his hand, and handed him over to the police. And the authorities entered into the spirit of the affair with that discretion which has made British administration famous amongst the Eastern races. Avoiding the doubtful question of the man's responsibility for his actions, steering clear of interference with wily discipline as understood in the East, they called upon the peremptory husband to explain in the Police Court how he came to be in possession of arms without a permit.

Thus, by a side wind, the ends of justice were secured; the Magistrate gave the disciplinarian a severe talking to, (the Interpreter handing on ten condemnatory words for the Magistrate's one) and the confiscation of the sword was ordered. Comparative calm is restored to Yue Wah Street and wives will be kept in order there in future by resort to the time-honoured slipper.

A MOTOR CAR JOY RIDE.

FINE IMPOSED FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.

At the Magistracy, before Mr. Smith yesterday, the driver of a motor-car No. 1, belonging to the Dragon Motor Garage (Kowloon Branch) was summoned for furious driving at 9.15 p.m. on the previous day. Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, stated that he was driving a car in Kowloon when the defendant's reckless conduct in charge of the car No. 1 nearly led to an accident. He pursued the car and tracked it to a garage. The men there asserted that the car came in at 8.45 p.m. and had not been out since. The engine and tyres were still hot to the touch.

Mr. A. A. Wilson, assistant manager of the Garage Company, submitted the time sheet based on particulars of the movements of the cars telephoned from Kowloon to Hongkong. This showed that the car was in from 8.45. The company trusted the foreman in charge and suggested that Mr. King had made a mistake as to the car. Mr. King said he was perfectly certain of the car.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

SECOND DIVISION LEAGUE TABLE.

Below is the table result of the 2nd Division up to December 11th—

CLUB	P	W	L	D	F	A	PTS.
St. Joseph's	7	6	1	—	24	4	12
R.G.A. Res.	7	6	1	—	19	8	12
Oilers United	8	4	3	1	18	9	9
United F.C.	7	4	2	1	16	12	9
Kowloon Res.	7	3	2	2	12	11	8
Hongkong Res.	8	3	4	—	15	16	6
South China Res.	8	3	4	—	12	18	6
Indian F.C.	6	3	3	—	12	16	6
Staff & Dept.	6	2	3	1	10	11	5
Carlisle	3	2	1	—	5	4	4
Punjabia	8	2	6	—	8	38	4
Club de Recreo	7	1	6	1	10	19	3

EDISON ON AFTER LIFE.

Mr. Edison, who has been engaged for some time on the construction of a super-sensitive instrument, for the purpose of getting into touch with "personalities" in the "hereafter," has again been talking of his project. He doubts his ability to succeed, not because of any defect in the instrument, but because of his own scientific beliefs. As to the "hereafter," he says: "While life entitles us to live for ever, thus giving us the eternal life for which many of us hope, this means little to you or me if when we come to the stage known as death our personality simply breaks up into separate units which soon combine with others to form new structures. If entities go about the universe as individuals, I very much fear our personality does not survive."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—In view of the many different calls that are now being made for subscriptions might I mention that "charity begins at home." Hongkong lends many gifts away, but are not some of them made at the expense of Hongkong institutions? Before going in for large and costly schemes why not first put the home in order? Is not the Cathedral in need of money, and also several local charities? Why not have a Hongkong Day somewhat on the lines of the very successful "Heather" and "Rose" Days that have been held in the past, and let everybody make a special effort to try and help all local institutions that are in need of funds—Yours, etc., "HONGKONGITE."

Hongkong, December 14th, 1920.

WEST RIVER NOW QUIET.

POPULAR NEW YEAR GOODS GOING-UP.

The West River is now quiet and traffic safe, according to the Chief of the Water Police. There are now 35 river gunboats or patrol launches under the Water Police going up and down the river protecting the trading junks.

Because of the protection offered, says the *Canton Times*, many inland traders are ordering New Year season goods. The most popular goods going up the West River from Canton are sea food of all sorts, dried vegetables, coloured papers for decorating purposes, native clothes, and some foreign goods.

CANTON GOVERNMENT AND BANK OF CHINA NOTES.

SO FAR NO SOLUTION TO PROBLEM.

Trying to maintain the value of the Bank of China notes, a committee, of the native bank guild called on Governor Chen Chung-ming on the afternoon of December 13th at Government House. The committee asked that the Government should continue to receive the Bank of China notes as legal tender, but was agreeable to provisions being made that a greater portion of the payments be made in silver, leaving but 40 or 30 per cent. in notes. They suggested that this method of recognizing the notes might continue for eight months, during which time the Government is expected only to receive but not pay out any more on the depreciated notes thus received.

Governor Chen suggested that the Government, and the commercial body, should each raise a million dollars for the maintenance of the value of these notes and that rice, banking, and pawn-brokers guilds accept the value of the notes at par. Owing to the absence of the Commissioner of Finance, Mr. Liao Chua-hai, no definite decision has been rendered so far.

A MUNICIPAL CHARTER FOR CANTON.

PROVISIONALLY ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Canton will be governed under a new system of municipal government by the beginning of next year. The *Canton Times* says: "This change in the form of city administration has been definitely decided at a recent session of the newly-created Legislative Commission, which has adopted the proposed Provisional City Charter framed by Mr. Fu Sun, the present Resident of the Municipality, and Director-General of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung."

The new city charter provides for a commission of government composed of six members with the Mayor as the chairman. Each of the six members will be at the head of one of the following departments: Finance, Public Works, Public Safety, Public Utilities, Public Health and Education. The present police administration will be reorganized under the new Department of Public Safety, probably with General Ngai Hong-ping, the present incumbent, at the head of the new department.

The new system will be effective during a period of five years, during which time the Mayor and department heads will hold office under appointment from the Civil Governor. It is the intention of Governor Chen Chung-ming to introduce direct popular elections in choosing the heads of the city government after this period of five years, so that the citizens may be able to control their own government.

Besides the commission, an Advisory Board of thirty members, representing different classes of the population is to be created within three months after the coming into effect of the new charter. The members of this Advisory Board are to be made up of ten citizens appointed by the Governor, ten elected by the citizens at large, and ten chosen by different public associations, who will represent the merchants, labouring classes, educators, lawyers, physicians and engineers.

To guard against misuse of public funds, a special Department of Audit is to be created, the auditor holding office under the Governor's appointment.

It is expected that the new system will be gazetted and the appointments of the new city heads announced within a few days.

SHANGHAI HOTEL DEVELOPMENTS.

REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

PROGRESS WITH NEW HOTEL PLANS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., was held last week at the head office of the company. Mr. Brodie A. Clark presided, supported by Dr. Bolton and Mr. Edward Ezra (directors), Mr. R. N. Macleod (legal adviser) and Mr. E. Burrows (Secretary). The attendance represented 35,733 ordinary shares, and 106 founders' shares.

The CHAIRMAN after explaining that the purpose of the meeting was to obtain sanction to a reorganization of the capital of the company, said:—

The enormous increase in our business has more than ever confirmed the directors' opinion that the erection of a large and modern hotel in Shanghai would be indispensable in the near future and it is, therefore, with considerable pleasure that I can report excellent progress in the preparation of the work in connection with our new hotel to be erected opposite the Race Course, the plans of which are practically now complete.

During the recent years the company's undertaking has very considerably outgrown its capitalization, with the result that balance sheets for these years have been rather misleading. Instead of paying larger dividends the company has been compelled to meet development out of profits, and this, as you will readily see, cannot go on indefinitely. Hence the directors are convinced that the time has arrived for the company to be properly established, and on a basis that will ensure development. This can only be done by a thorough reconstruction of the company: a matter to which your directors have devoted much time and thought during past months. The principal difficulty with which we have had to contend has been the question of the founders' shares in the company. These shares, as you are doubtless aware, will participate with the ordinary shares in the equal division of the profits after the company has paid an accumulative dividend of 12 per cent., which it is obvious will be within a year or two, for other words, 123 founders' shares will be equal in value at that time to 50,000 ordinary shares, and, therefore, we have had to very carefully consider the proposed reconstruction from the founders' standpoint. I am happy to say that the principal holders of the founders' shares have agreed that it would be advisable to eliminate this class of share entirely and to give in exchange ordinary shares of an equivalent value.

The question then arises, what compensation would be acceptable to the founders without prejudicing the rights of the ordinary shareholders? As I have previously stated, the founders' participation can now be only a matter of a few years, and since they will then be entitled to no less than one-half of any profits divided, it would seem that the solution before the meeting would provide an equitable arrangement. This is proposed to do by allocating them ordinary shares in the proportion of 199 to each founders' share. As you will see from the circular a dividend to be applied in the allocation of these ordinary shares will be paid to the founders out of the profits of the current year. The original founders' shares will then in all respects rank equally with the ordinary shares. In this manner the ordinary shareholders will be safeguarded against future division of profits with the founders, whilst the founders will have an immediate association with the profits of the company.

FURTHER SHARES CREATED.

As you will see, it is proposed to create 100,000 additional shares of \$7.50 each, of which, after the allotment to the founders, there will remain 75,523 shares to be issued at not less than \$50 each, when any future development is contemplated.

The directors feel sure that you will agree that this arrangement is fair to both founders and ordinarys, and there can be no doubt that, with a proper valuation of our assets and a revised balance sheet, the company's standing will be materially improved, and we will henceforth be in a position to carry out developments without the difficulties experienced in the past, and with the assurance of material increase in dividends.

BISHOP OF DURHAM'S DESIRE TO BE HONEST.

Replying to an address of welcome at Bishop Auckland, Dr. Hensley-Henson, the new Bishop of Durham, made a reference to his ultimate decision to reside at Auckland Castle. In 1880, he said, the Bishop's taxes were less than £400. Next year he would be called upon to pay about £3,000. A Bishop could not get his wages increased, however high the cost of living was raised. The argument that an increased cost of living should be followed by higher wages was natural, but not very wise. We should produce more. He would try to marshall with the help of his wife to reside at the Palace, but it would be difficult, and he wanted his neighbours to understand how he was placed, and not to put down to meanness what was only an obstinate desire to be honest.

A most artistic wall calendar for 1921.

is being circulated by The Anderson Music Co., Ltd., Hongkong, as agents for the Columbia Gramophone.

XMAS PRESENTS

— FOR MEN —

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

are making a special show of fancy goods suitable for gifts to your men friends, all in L. C. & Co.'s well-known high grade quality

ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS

WALLETS—PURSES—CIGAR CASES

- COLLAR BOXES & BAGS -

ATTACHE & WRITING CASES

- TOBACCO-POUCHES -

FITTED SUIT & DRESSING CASES

UMBRELLAS & STICKS

SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

SMART NECKWEAR

SILK & FANCY WOOL SOCKS

SILK BRACES

MUFFLERS & GLOVES

JAEGER'S

DRESSING GOWNS

COAT SWEATERS & WAISTCOATS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By CHICKERING, BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD, ALLISON & HAMILTON. THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

XMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have received a choice selection of Men's Wear of a pleasing description, and invite your inspection. Below are a few suggestions.

Umbrellas, Gloves, Ties, Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, Sweaters, Waistcoats.

Socks in Silk & Wool, Collar Boxes, Attache Cases, Fitted Dressing & Suit Cases, Walking Sticks, Jewellery.

SLIPPERS IN FELT & LEATHER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on December 23rd, 25th and 27th, and on JANUARY 1st and 2nd, 1921.
W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1908]

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Temporary Bonds of CREDIT NATIONAL 1919 LOAN are notified that these bonds have to be exchanged in Paris against definitive bonds before March 1921.
Customers having subscribed through our Branch can apply to our Office for exchange of the said Bonds.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
HONGKONG AGENT.
Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1907]

WANTED.

WELL FURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon Hongkong by Young Married couple without Children, 1st or 15th March. Without Board.
Apply—
No. 1908,
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1908]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"LAONEDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Dec. 15th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 20th, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Jan. 3rd, 1921, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1908]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST NERIE" VOY. 3-OUT
FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignee's risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Dec. 20th, at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within a week of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Dec. 21st, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1910]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

CABARET DINNER DANCES will be held on the following dates:
WEDNESDAY, 15th Dec. SATURDAY, 19th Dec.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd Dec.

SMITH and JACKSON will entertain with the latest Coon Songs and Dances.
The Ball Room extension at REPULSE BAY HOTEL will be completed this week-end.

No increased charge is made to Diners at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL in connection with the Entertainment. A Table Money charge will be made to Non-Diners on the Nights when Cabaret Dinner Dances are being held. [1898]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

1920/1921.

CABARET DINNER DANCES will be held as follows:

DECEMBER 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE, REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DECEMBER 25th, CHRISTMAS NIGHT, HONGKONG HOTEL.

DECEMBER 27th, BOXING DAY, REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DECEMBER 31st, NEW YEAR'S EVE, REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Patrons are kindly requested to make table reservations early in view of the fact that accommodation is limited.
Alterations at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL are being carried out with a view to doubling the floor capacity for dancing; such alterations will be completed before the above dates.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [1922]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definitive Bonds before March 1921. [1922]

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE new edition of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY is NOW READY for issue. Subscribers are requested to apply to this Office for the New Directory, copies of which will be supplied in exchange for copies of the previous edition.

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
No. 17, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, December 13th, 1920. [1894]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's, Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th DECEMBER, 1920, until THURSDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. [1877]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares Numbered 46491/46492 standing in the Register in the name of LUE YUE SAM (deceased) late of Hongkong having been LOST—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 5th day of January, 1921, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary. [1866]

MIN. RIVER CONSERVANCY.

NOTIFICATION No. 9.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TENDERS are invited for a VERTICAL BOILER about four feet in diameter and nine feet in height, either new or used, together with the usual steam and water mountings suitable for use on a Priestman Dredger. Tenders will be considered only on boilers in good working condition.

Tenders stating dimensions with other particulars of the boiler and mountings, term, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 21st DECEMBER, by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the MIN. RIVER CONSERVANCY.

The Conservancy does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. R. WALSHAM, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

To the MIN. RIVER CONSERVANCY, Fochow, November 30th, 1920. [1883]

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the Ex-Enemy Steamer

"ANGHIN"

Gross Tonnage ... 1615

Net Tonnage ... 1001

Built in 1908.

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. BOUTER & CO., Singapore; Messrs. BULLOCK BROTHERS & CO., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. MACKENZIE & CO., Hongkong; and the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Messrs. MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta. The Tenders, which must be in sterling, will be opened at Calcutta on MONDAY, the 11th JANUARY, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.

MACKENZIE & CO., CALCUTTA. [1878]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Maritime and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Daywing". [78]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Farm Fed Turkeys and Geese.

Sucking Pigs, Capons, Haggis, Ham, Bacon, Hares, Rabbits, Sausages of all description, Mince Meat.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COOLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [55]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
BORN P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF.

TO LET.—For immediate occupation. Three Large and Light ROOMS suitable for Office Central position. Apply P. O. Box No. 73. [38]

FOR SALE.—MRS. L. HOWARD is exhibiting at Room 89, King Edward Hotel, 50 MODEL HATS direct from New York. [34]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor. Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1788]

WANTED.

BY Old Established Shipping Firm, youth (British) as OFFICE ASSISTANT good prospects.
Apply—
P. O. Box 92. [1887]

THEATRE ROYAL

EDGAR WARWICK

announces the

LAST FOUR NIGHTS

of the

WARWICK COMEDY

COMPANY

O-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

The first production in the East of

"BROWN SUGAR"

THE PLAY THAT ALL LONDON IS LAUGHING AT

Margery Clark as "Lady Elouise."

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), Dec. 16th—

By General Request

"THE CASE OF

LADY CAMBER"

FRIDAY, Dec. 17th—

The Ever-popular

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"

SATURDAY, Dec. 18th—

Farwell Performance

"UNCLE NED."

Plans at MOUTRIER. [1841]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. D. KOMATSU, of Yokohama, to sell by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY,

the 16th December, 1920, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street,

several lots of

WATER COLOURS

by well-known Japanese Artists. To be sold without reserve.

To clear Stock.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [1898]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

JAPANESE

Commemorative Stamps

MEIJI SHRINE

CELEBRATION,

Issued 1st to 3rd Nov. 1920.

at 25 cents per set.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps

Garden Seeds, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.

We have received fresh stocks of

the latest FRENCH PERFUMES

from Coty, Dubarry, Chiris, and

other high-class perfumers—which

include their choicest examples.

Single bottles, Cases of 2 bottles,

Caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Series of Eau de Cologne and

Lavender Water.

Roger & Gallets Perfume in

caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.

Coffrets of Perfume Soap

and Powder.

At very reasonable prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD. C

LOHAR OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 15TH, 1920.

THE NEW FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

It is impossible to exaggerate the political

significance of the recent declaration of the

People's Assembly at Vladivostok in

favour of union with the Government at

Chita, creating as it does a Far Eastern

republic extending from the river Solei to

the Pacific Ocean. It is a decision

which is apparently very unwelcome

to Japan. When the proposal was

under discussion in the Assembly the

Japanese General at Vladivostok

addressed a communication to the Govern-

ment of the maritime provinces with

a view to frustrating the scheme. He

pointed out that by acceptance of the

proposal the Government of the maritime

provinces would be reduced to a purely

local-administrative organ, subordinate to

the "so-called United Government" at

Chita, and that in this case "the relations

between the Maritime Government and its

former institutions on the one hand, and

the Japanese authorities on the other will

be completely interrupted, as official

relations have not yet been established

between the Japanese military authorities

and the Chita Government." The

Japanese General expressed the fear that

the orders and instructions issued by the

Far Eastern Government at Chita might

conflict with the agreements which have

been concluded between the Japanese

military authorities and the various

Russian authorities, and that "the

legitimate rights" of Japan and her Army

might be violated. "If this should come

to pass," General TAKAYAMAGI said in his

letter "the Japanese Army, notwithstand-

ing the position which will be taken by

the Chita Government, having in mind

only its valid interests, would be forced

to have recourse to suitable measures

for direct relations with the Vladivostok

Government and its institutions. One

may fear that under these circumstances

some regrettable results are likely to arise,

for which the Japanese Army will not hold itself responsible." There is no mistaking the threat embodied in this language. The warning has been disregarded by a majority in the Assembly, and we can but wait and see what developments may arise from this union with the Government at Chita.

In another part of to-day's issue we reproduce the full text of a communication which the Government of the Far Eastern Republic has recently addressed to the Government of China, outlining a programme for mutual relations. In this communication the territorial extent of the new Republic is described as greater than that of any of the European Powers. There is no mention, however, of the population of this great territory, which is very sparse indeed, but it is interesting to note that it contains "inexhaustible natural resources," and that the policy of the Republic is "to preserve to the full the institution of private property," and to "gladly welcome" foreign capital and afford it every opportunity of participation in "the exploitation of the vast natural resources of the country. What the pledges of protection for foreign capital by this Far Eastern Republic are worth remains to be seen. The events of the last few years in this territory have not shown that there is such a total absence of sympathy with the political doctrines of LENIN and TROTSKY as to warrant the Foreign Powers making any hasty response to the overtures of the Government of the new Republic. Whatever may be the relations of the Government at Chita now with the Soviet Government of Russia, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that a Far Eastern Republic could not stand alone against pressure from Western Russia when she chooses to exert it as she did recently in the Crimea. The communication from the Far Eastern Republic to the Government of China makes very plausible reading, and contains proposals calculated to make a strong appeal to China just now. But there are some well-balanced minds in the present Chinese Cabinet, and we are not surprised that a review of the general situation should have persuaded the majority of the Ministers to "the final conclusion" that the present moment is not opportune for the resumption of commercial or diplomatic relations between China and Russia, and that China's best course is to keep in harmony with the attitude of the majority of the Powers in regard to Russia.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni left the Colony yesterday on a missionary visit. He expects to be back next Sunday.

Mrs. P. H. Holyoak will be "At home" to her friends at 143 Barker Road, Peak, on Monday, the 20th, and Tuesday, the 21st December.

The Harbour Master of Canton telegraphed yesterday to the Harbour Master of Hongkong: "Steamer aground fairly. Taimai Beacon. Vessels should navigate same with extreme caution."

A member of Chinese bankers and merchants are entertaining Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E., at dinner on Monday next on the occasion of his impending departure on retirement from the Chief Magistracy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

His Excellency the Governor gave a small dinner party at Government House on Monday evening. The guests present were the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mrs. Holyoak, Lieut.-Colonel A. Reiss, Mrs. Reiss, Miss Reiss, and Commander Hector Boyes, C.M.G., R.N.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, an Administrative Director of the Canton Military Government, has concurrently assumed the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance. Up to December 11th, Dr. Wu Ting-fang was Acting Minister of Finance. Mr. Tang is a Cantonese, a native of Tang-ka, Heung-shan, and was at one time Premier of the Republic of China.

The Public Works Department has sold to the Kailas Mining Administration for \$51,415 (10 cents a square foot) a section of the marine frontage at Leichikok, on which wharves will be constructed. There were no other bidders for the lot, which was knocked down at the upset price. An inland lot in Kowloon was sold to Mr. B. C. Wong for \$5,770, being one dollar and two cents per square foot.

Announcement of the opening of the port of Mooka on the western coast of Saghalien for foreign trade is expected on or after April 1st. As this is the only port on the island open the year around, it is believed that a large annual trade will be developed there. The export of tinned foodstuffs, timber, rice, charcoal and other commodities to Russian Saghalien and Siberia is steadily increasing.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, O.B.E., Acting Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who are going home on leave at the end of this month, are to be entertained at dinner on the 25th inst. by certain members of the Chinese community.

During the 48 hours ended December 13th, one case of diphtheria and one of enteric were notified in the Colony. The enteric patient died. The Medical Officer of Health's return for the past week gives the following particulars of infectious diseases:—Plague, 2 cases,

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TERRIBLE SCENES IN CORK
LIKE A FLANDERS TOWN AFTER
GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, December 15th.

Following the ambush last night in which 4 cadets were killed and 11 wounded, bombs were thrown into a motor-lorry near the barracks in Cork.

In the great fire in Cork City, last night, a great portion of the central part of the city was destroyed, including the Municipal buildings, the City Hall, the Carnegie Free Library, a number of shops, a cinema theatre and a number of private houses.

There have been a number of bomb explosions and some firing has also taken place. The population is panic-stricken.

LIKE A TOWN IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, December 15th.

After the dreadful night, Cork City, yesterday, presented a spectacle comparable only to a town in Flanders after the German bombardment. Fires blazed all day in the basements of the great stores, despite the efforts of the Fire Brigade, although the brigade was reinforced from Dublin.

The stillness in the fire area was only broken by the rumbling of the motor-tories and the crashing of walls. When evening fell, the city was strongly patrolled by troops with orders summarily to shoot looters and prevent gatherings. Furniture removers were busy throughout the day, removing furniture from the threatened areas, while hundreds were making an exodus to the surrounding towns. The latest estimate states that altogether 140 houses were destroyed. The damage is believed to be £7,000,000. Two thousand shop workers are idle.

The Catholic Bishop solemnly announced in the Cathedral that he would excommunicate everybody connected with the ambushing of the Crown Forces.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LATER.

Three hundred buildings were destroyed in Cork by the fire.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 15th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor in regard to the Cork fire, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that the police and military gave all possible assistance. A certain amount of looting occurred early in the morning. The police made a baton charge on a crowd of a hundred looters and arrested several. It was not known by whom the fire was started.

(Labour and Independent Liberal ironical cheers).—Sir Hamar Greenwood protested most strongly against the suggestion that the Forces of the Crown started the fire—(cheers).—There was no evidence to that effect. Obviously such fires were the only possible argument used against the Government's policy in Ireland.

NO CIVILIANS SHOT.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Sir Hamar Greenwood declared that there was not an atom of evidence that three civilians were dragged from their houses and shot after the ambush, that the hoses of the Fire Brigade were cut and that the fire brigades were fired on. Every available policeman and soldier in Cork turned out immediately, and without their assistance the fire brigades could not have got through the crowds. There was evidence to show that the fire was started with incendiary bombs, which the Forces of the Crown in Ireland did not possess, but which the Sinn Féiners possessed.

Replying to Mr. Walter Guinness, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that certain houses were destroyed by fire whence, the police alleged, bombs were thrown, and which they were authorized to destroy in the circumstances. He submitted that the fire had nothing to do with the ambush.

The motion of Commander Kenworthy for adjournment was carried.

GOLD AND SILVER BILL.

CONCESSION BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 15th.

In the House of Commons, the Government agreed to fix a time limit for the Gold and Silver Bill of five years. The Bill was read the third time.

AMERICAN NAVY.

MR. DANIELS SUPPORTS CLAIMS
OF BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, December 15th.

A telegram from Washington says that, in the annual report, Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, states that the present fleet is adequate, if the United States enters the League of Nations. Otherwise, he would recommend the construction, in the next three years, of 3 battleships, 30 cruisers, 1 battle-cruiser, 8 gunboats, 18 destroyers and 13 submarines.

There are, at present, under construction 11 battleships, 8 battle-cruisers, and 120 auxiliary vessels.

Mr. Daniels still considers battleships as the backbone of the fleet, and, referring to the respective merits of the capital ship and the submarine, he contends that history has shown that for every new weapon against the battleship a new organ of defence has been invented. In this connection he mentions that Japan has laid down five capital ships since the Armistice.

Nevertheless, he says that the submarine, unless internationally outlawed, has come to stay and its ruthless use by the Germans has not altered the fact that there is a large field for the legitimate use of submarines.

SOVIET ULTIMATUM.

CHARGE AGAINST LITHUANIANS.

LONDON, December 15th.

A Lithuanian official telegram from Kovno states that Soviet troops are concentrating in the direction of Vilna. The Government of Moscow has sent an ultimatum to Lithuania that it cannot tolerate the presence of Allied and neutral troops in Vilna as it is contrary to the Russo-Lithuanian Peace Treaty of July.

GERMANY'S ARMY.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOUR
OF PROVINCES.

BERLIN, December 15th.

The Inter-Allied Military Commission in reply to the German Note regarding the disarmament of the Einwohnerwehr, refuses to grant special treatment in the case of Bavaria and East Prussia, and repeats the demand for the immediate disarmament of the Self-Defence Forces.

INVASION OF TIBET.

REPORTS OF TRADERS.

LONDON, December 15th.

A Bombay telegram states that Tibetan traders arriving at Kalimpong report that 5,000 Chinese troops are massing on the borders of Tibet. The authorities at Lhasa are taking precautionary measures. It is also reported that parties of Turks have appeared on the northern borders of Tibet to enlist the sympathy of the Mongolians.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

RECEPTION IN ROME.

LONDON, December 15th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark have arrived in Rome. Their Majesties were received by their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy, the senators and deputies, and the Mayor of the Municipality of Rome, and reviewed troops. They received an ovation.

AFGHAN TREATY.

BRITISH MISSION TO KABUL.

DELHI, December 15th.

An official British Mission is proceeding to Kabul to conclude peace with Afghanistan. The announcement is welcomed generally in India, and the opinion is held that it will quieten Frontier unrest.

JOURNALISTS' HOLIDAY.

NO PAPERS FOR THREE DAYS.

LONDON, December 15th.

No newspapers whatsoever will be published in England on December 25th, 26th, and 27th.

TURKISH RAID.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 15th.

Unofficial reports state that an encounter took place between the French and the Turks, forty miles south-west of Latakia, in which Turk raiders captured prisoners and material.

AUSTRIANS FOR DUTCH
INDIES.

DENIAL OF REPORT.

THE HAGUE, December 15th.

The report from Vienna that the Dutch Government has offered to engage 3,000 Austrian State officials for service in the Dutch Indies is officially denied. It is stated that out of a very considerable number of technical and scientific specialists from abroad, who applied for the Dutch Indian Service, 336 have already been engaged, or will shortly be engaged, including all the physicians required and a great number of the engineers required.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

MR. BALFOUR SOLVES A BURN-
ING QUESTION.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Times' Geneva correspondent says that the Assembly of the League of Nations lengthily discussed the report on the election of four non-permanent members of the Council as provided in Article IV of the Covenant. This is a burning question, owing, *inter alia*, to China's anxiety to be given a chance of election.

The Assembly finally passed, by 27 votes to 4, the recommendation of Mr. Balfour, which was supported by Dr. Wellington Koo, in favour of the selection of three of these members from among the members of the League in Europe, and two from among the members on the American Continent, and one from among the members of the League in Asia and the remaining parts of the world.

GERMAN CABLES DISPUTE

DECISION OF CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

The differences regarding the distribution of the German cables were settled at a plenary session of the International Communications Conference. The negotiations will continue on the basis of an agreement which has not been disclosed.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN OPIUM FOR HONGKONG.

DELHI, December 15th.

At the request of the Hongkong Government, the Indian Government has agreed to renew the agreement for the direct supply of opium at a fixed price for 5 years, beginning from 1921.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN UNITED
KINGDOM.

LONDON, December 15th.

The China Association, of London, in a memorandum dealing with the education of Chinese students in Great Britain, suggests following the example of the United States. Great Britain, it says, should direct £100,000 yearly from the Boxer indemnity to the maintenance of such students. The memorandum emphasises the resultant advantages to British trade.

MANY GERMAN AERODROMES
TO BE SAVED.REPORTED INTER-ALLIED
DECISION.

The Central News states that it has received the following communication from Messrs. Handley Page, Ltd., of Cricklewood:—

The Berlin correspondent of Handley Page Limited, reports that the Inter-Allied Aviation Commission, appointed under the Treaty of Peace, has consented to waive the destruction of the following military aerodromes:—Breslau, Gander, Brunswick, Wirth, Grossenhain, Hameln, Paderborn, Schleisheim, and Döberitz near Königsberg. The following aerodromes are also included:—Kiel-Holtenau, Nordersyde, Warnemünde, and Litz, as well as the airship harbours of Nordholz, Beldin, and Friedrichshafen-Löwenthal.

Fifteen per cent. of the privately-owned aviation buildings which were used for military purposes during the war are also to be left standing. With very few exceptions the airship harbours are to be pulled down in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Peace.

Mr. George R. Sims, who sent a rhymed apology for absence from the Optimist Club annual dinner the other night, scored better than Mr. George Bernard Shaw on one occasion. Lady Randolph Churchill had invited him to lunch, and "G.B.S." replied by wire to the following effect: "Certainly not! What have I done to provoke such an attack on my well-known habit?" To which her Ladyship promptly replied: "Know nothing of your habits. Hope they are not as bad as your manner."

FAREWELL TO REV. G. J.
WILLIAMS.INTERESTING SOCIAL GATHERING
AT UNION CHURCH.

An interesting gathering took place at Union Church, Kennedy Road, last night, when the members of the Church and congregation bade farewell to the Rev. G. J. Williams, who has been acting as *locum tenens* for some months during the absence on furlough of Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Williams, as many of our readers know, is a former pastor of Union Church, entering upon that office 29 years ago. He held the pastorate from 1893 to 1902, when he went home to England, and soon afterwards became pastor of a Church in Halifax, Yorkshire. After four years he became one of the secretaries at the headquarters of the London Missionary Society in London, and went to Melbourne as Australasian Secretary of the Society. The administration of the large and ever-increasing work in Papua has been added to the duties of the position, with the result that Mr. Williams this year entered on his first furlough for eleven years.

Then the Church at Hongkong appealed to him in its difficulty and Mr. Williams, with the consent of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, gave up a greater part of his holiday to take up the temporary pastorate during the most trying period of the Hongkong year. His work at this important outpost of British Non-conformity has been most valuable in maintaining the influence of the Church in its manifold contact with business men, travellers, missionary and service men. Mr. Williams sails for China next Tuesday, and thence to England on January 21st by the P. & O. steamer *Platypus*. He will resume his work in Australia during 1931.

Mr. McPherson, the leader of the Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong, presided over last night's meeting, and expressed, on behalf of the Church, its appreciation of Mr. Williams' untiring and valuable work in the last eight months.

During the proceedings Mr. and Mrs. Williams were presented with a handsome silver-mounted blackwood tray on a folding stand, suitably engraved, as a token of gratitude and esteem from the members of the Church. A representation of Union Church engraved in silver appeared upon the tray.

Mr. Williams, in responding, referred in playful terms to his early connection with the Church, in which, he said, he served his apprenticeship, and had often pitied those who so forbearingly endured his early efforts. He thanked the Church for its support and sympathy; some members, he believed, had never missed a service during his temporary pastorate and he felt like reciprocating their gift to him and Mrs. Williams by offering an attendance prize. (Laughter.) He hoped Union Church would long continue to wield its important influence in the Far East.

During the evening songs were rendered by Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Stewart and Mr. F. H. Farthing, and Mr. Williams gave two recitations.

THE WARWICK COMEDY CO.

"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

The Theatre Royal was well filled last night when the Warwick Comedy Company presented the late Oscar Wilde's charming little drama "A Woman of No Importance." Nothing need be said of this charming work; its merits are known in refined circles everywhere. The appreciation of the audience last night shows that it is not a whit less popular than when it first appeared with its stinging satire and delightful wording. As "Mrs. Arbuthnot," Miss Flowerdew played her part excellently, and Mr. Fenwick as her son sustained his character in a finished manner. Mr. Thorpe-Mayne as "Lord Illingworth" was up to his usual high standard. Miss Clarke, as "Hoeter Wozney" was sympathetically cast, and the minor characters were all well filled.

DEATH OF DWARF COUNT.

Count Magri, the well-known dwarf, 37in. high, the second husband of "Mrs. Tom Thumb," died in Middleboro (Mass.) on October 31st.

Only a fortnight previously Count Magri, having fallen on evil days, had the Lilliputian effects of his wife sold by auction. Among the furniture of their tiny home was a walnut four-post bed presented to the couple by Mr. P. J. Barnum, and a dwarf piano built specially for the Countess. Count Magri had intended to spend his last days at Bologna, his birthplace, and was to have left America next spring.

The Countess Magri, "Mrs. P. J. Barnum," died at Middleboro in November last year. Her first husband, "General Tom Thumb," was 31in. in height, and she was slightly taller.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

A "WET" FLOOD IN SCOTLAND.
NO-CHANGE MAJORITIES IN EARLY
RETURNS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, November 3rd.

One of the most strenuous campaigns in the civic and social life of Scotland is drawing to a close. The agitation over Local Option under the Scottish Temperance Act has continued unceasingly for several months; it became intense during the past few weeks. Nothing like it has been known during the present generation. The number of meetings and demonstrations was enormous, the most effective being held in small halls and at street corners. These minor gatherings were not addressed by practised orators and Trans-Atlantic "spell-binders," but by ordinary citizens, including many working men. It would have been better for the character of the struggle, indeed, if the two parties had abstained from American help, the Fussys, on the one side and the Chicago advocates on the other. These imported speakers did not influence the public opinion; their methods and arguments disgusted the great mass of those who attended their much advertised rallies and demonstrations.

Very few polling results are available at the moment of writing. Although it will be well to wait for a week or two before making any electoral analysis or arriving at any definite conclusion, it is already apparent on what lines that conclusion will be. Scotland is not to be stampeded into a sudden and violent change in her licensing system. The first day's results give every indication of a "wet" flood throughout the land. The polls were heavy, and a feature was the large number of women who recorded their votes. In the industrial districts it is evident that the workers will have nothing to do with a scheme which will shut the door on their only worker's club. In some respects the poll was one for liberty. It came at a fortunate time for the trade. The people are sick to death of official orders, even although these orders may be "for their good." The publican may not be loved in Scotland, but a great majority of those who voted obviously represented interference with their individual liberty. Big strides in public morality are doubtless required, the time of moralisation, however, is not yet past.

Three options were presented to the electors: No-Change; Limitation of licenses by one-quarter; and No-Licenses—and after the discussions and debates of the past months it is plain to every one that the Act as a whole is extremely crude in its machinery, and does not meet the wishes of the Scottish people. The options as presented foster extremist squabbling instead of stimulating useful reform. The conflict on public platform and in every form of propaganda has been almost exclusively outside the definite range of the Act. In the Act prohibition has no place; in the controversy it has focused the efforts of both sides. The Temperance Party fought with a consuming zeal for "No-Licenses" on the ground that it was the first step towards prohibition. The other side has just as persistently advocated "No-Change" because it is the only defence of personal liberty against the assaults of uncompromising zealots who would suppress entirely the use of wines and spirits and beers.

The moderates, who represent the great majority of the population, unfortunately did not attempt to organise themselves and have consequently been wholly occupied in the conflict. There is no place for them in the three options of the Act. No-Licenses will not secure a "dry" area; what it will produce is discontent among the working classes, who will see their more prosperous fellow citizens still served with alcohol in hotels and restaurants and able to retain and replenish their private cellars.

The No-Change alternative is equally objectionable to the moderates. It would imply content with things as they are, and no one, not even the trade themselves, professes this easy-going assent. The representatives of the licensed trade, indeed themselves admit that new and improved conditions in the public-houses are desirable. One of these bodies has formulated a scheme which contains suggestions of reform; and to its proposals the Temperance men retort: "A death-bed repentance is also unfair to the moral man's views. It is really, veiled prohibition; because by its means all the licenses in a district might be extinguished, one-quarter of them each three years. Taking a broad view of the situation, it may be confidently said that the Local Option scheme will have a short life because its three options cannot meet the moderate and overwhelming sentiments of the Scottish people, and a sane legislation is urgently required, and at an early date, to solve some of the most pressing problems of the present hour."

At the close of his whirlwind campaign through Scotland, "Pussyfoot" Johnson went south to London to continue his good reason to believe that India is his next point of call, and that he will touch at the leading British settlements in the Far East on his way back to America.

A NIGHT OF PRAYER FOR NO-LICENSES.

One of the remarkable events in the Local Option battle in Glasgow was the holding of an all night of prayer by the leading advocates of No-Licenses. It began on Friday at eleven o'clock at night and continued till five o'clock on Saturday morning.

A MISSIONARY MODERATOR.

The Rev. Dr. Barclay, the Moderator of the English Presbyterian Church, is a native of Glasgow. (says the *Glasgow Herald*). He has spent practically all his life at the Church's Mission in Formosa, going out there at the conclusion of his studies in Glasgow away back in 1874.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INSOLVENT GERMANY.

FINANCE MINISTER'S GLOOMY
SPEECH.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, October 27th.

The German people have to-day been called upon to face the financial situation of the country. The Reichstag listening to the Finance Minister's 1930 Budget statement this afternoon assembled nothing more than a meeting of shareholders of an insolvent concern. The utmost gloom prevailed during Dr. Wirth's speech, and the facts he set forth as to the condition of public finances in Germany gave full warrant for it.

To those who cared to acquaint themselves with the position of the country in general, most of the facts were already known. Berlin has been the scene this week of the congress of German bankers. Herr Solmsen, president of the Reichsbank, Herr Ullrich, of the Schaffhausen Bankverein, and Herr Max Warburg, all used to facing financial truth, however unpleasant, had spent the week in bringing home to their fellow bankers the position of their country as a going concern. Though the word insolvent was not used, it was in the minds of all of them.

Herr Solmsen, in particular, gave a most lucid, and therefore a most depressing, account of Germany's position. He pointed out how the debt has grown since 1913, when it was 8,400,000,000 marks, to 1929, when it was 196,000,000,000, and the service of the debt had absorbed 45 per cent. of the entire expenditure. He reminded them that the financial policy had been planned on the assumption of a short war, with Germany victorious, and that had already failed in 1918. He described the growth of the note issue, which from 2,400,000,000 marks in July, 1914, had risen to 175,000,000,000 on September 30, 1929. The Treasury bills in circulation had risen from 1,600,000,000 on August 5, 1914, to 88,300,000,000 on December 31, 1929. Herr Ullrich and Herr Max Warburg have been hardly more consoling.

Before Dr. Wirth began his statement Herr Fehrenbach, the Imperial Chancellor, gave a general review of the political situation. He was received with great attention by the Finance Ministers, Herr Helfferich and Herr Brüning.

Dr. Wirth began his speech with a complaint against the result of Spa and Brussels. The Brussels Conference, he said, has been likened to a conference of doctors round the body of a sick man. But it was of little use for the doctors to find out what was the matter with him if they did not prescribe for his return to health.

Turning to the Budget statement for 1930, Dr. Wirth said it was a tragedy that just as the German workpeople had acquired a commanding influence in the direction of affairs the bulk of the country's wealth should be flowing to the Allies. That flow could certainly not be checked by the raising of bank-notes and the raising of wages and salaries. He then went on to detail items of the debt, which showed that the funded debt was 91,000,000,000 and the floating debt 157,300,000,000, and to that he reckoned there would have to be added another 40,000,000,000 before the end of the financial year. The estimate for fulfilment of the Peace Treaty he gave at 49,000,000,000, the auxiliary expenditure at 20,000,000,000, and there was 18,000,000,000 incurred by the posts and railways, and the total from taxation would hardly cover the expenditure under the Peace Treaty obligations. The expenses of the Armies of Occupation amounted to more than the interest of the debt. These, he observed, were all consequences of lost war.

At this point Herr Helfferich, who had been eagerly listening, interjected: "No, the consequences of the revolution." A mild polemic ensued, in which Herr Helfferich seemed not to have the best of it. The occasion was so serious that bluff seemed as out of place as at a funeral.

THE EDINBURGH RECTORIAL ELECTION.

The victory of Mr. Lloyd George over Professor Gilbert Murray was a foregone conclusion, and the result of the Edinburgh University Election calls for little comment. What significance it has is purely political.

In giving the Prime Minister the majority of 1555 on a total of 2273 the students have remained faithful to the political traditions of their Alma Mater, and have also reflected with considerable accuracy the general mind of the nation. The preference for men of action rather than men of thought is nowhere more emphatically expressed than in our Universities. Even a Carlyle would have no chance to-day, unless he were the nominee of the dominant political party. It is to the denigration of Professor Murray to remark that he is not a Carlyle.

The cause of Professor Murray was not, by the way, conspicuously aided by some of the literature published in denunciation of his opponent. Mr. J. M. Keynes referred to the Prime Minister as "the distinguished representative of Neolithic man, who has left the misty prehistoric catacombs and other misty influences of his native hills to seek an inappropriately the acclimates of the Athens of the North." This is about as effective as the epithet which Mr. Oscar Browning, when he was contesting the St. Pancras Division of London, heard himself at him in the street by a desperate adversary—"Poot!"

LONDON SCOTCHIE ANNIVERSARY.

Halibon is a double anniversary in the calendar of the London Scottish. On October 31st, 1914, the 1st Battalion made their famous charge at Messines, and on the same day three years later the 2nd Battalion played a notable part in the capture of Beersheba. The annual dinner to commemorate these engagements was held at the headquarters at Buckingham Gate under the chairmanship of Colonel Greig. Some 400 past and present members of the corps paid a silent tribute to their fallen comrades.

The new battalion of the Scottish lands among the London Territorials in recruiting figures, just a little short of the full establishment.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.

Goods not cleared by Dec. 18th, 1920, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1899]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "NIPPON."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 18th Dec.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th Dec. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 18th Dec., at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. 902

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

THE Steamship

"WE-T HUKA"
having arrived from Los Angeles, via Porto, on Dec. 13th, Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godown, where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Dec. 20th.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godown and cargo undelivered, on and after Dec. 18th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY,
U.S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation,
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,
Agent,
Princes Building,
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. 1903

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE

SOHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST-AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIATIC LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, CADIZ AND COLOMBO.

THE Steamship

"BORNEO"
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th Dec., 1920, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 17th Dec., 1920, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-ONGA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1904]

VETERARZO
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE
CURE OF ALL
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY,
CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS,
HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL,
SCURVY, ANEMIA, AND ALL
DISORDERS OF THE DIGESTIVE
SYSTEM.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 20th,
at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Return for a short
farewell season of the

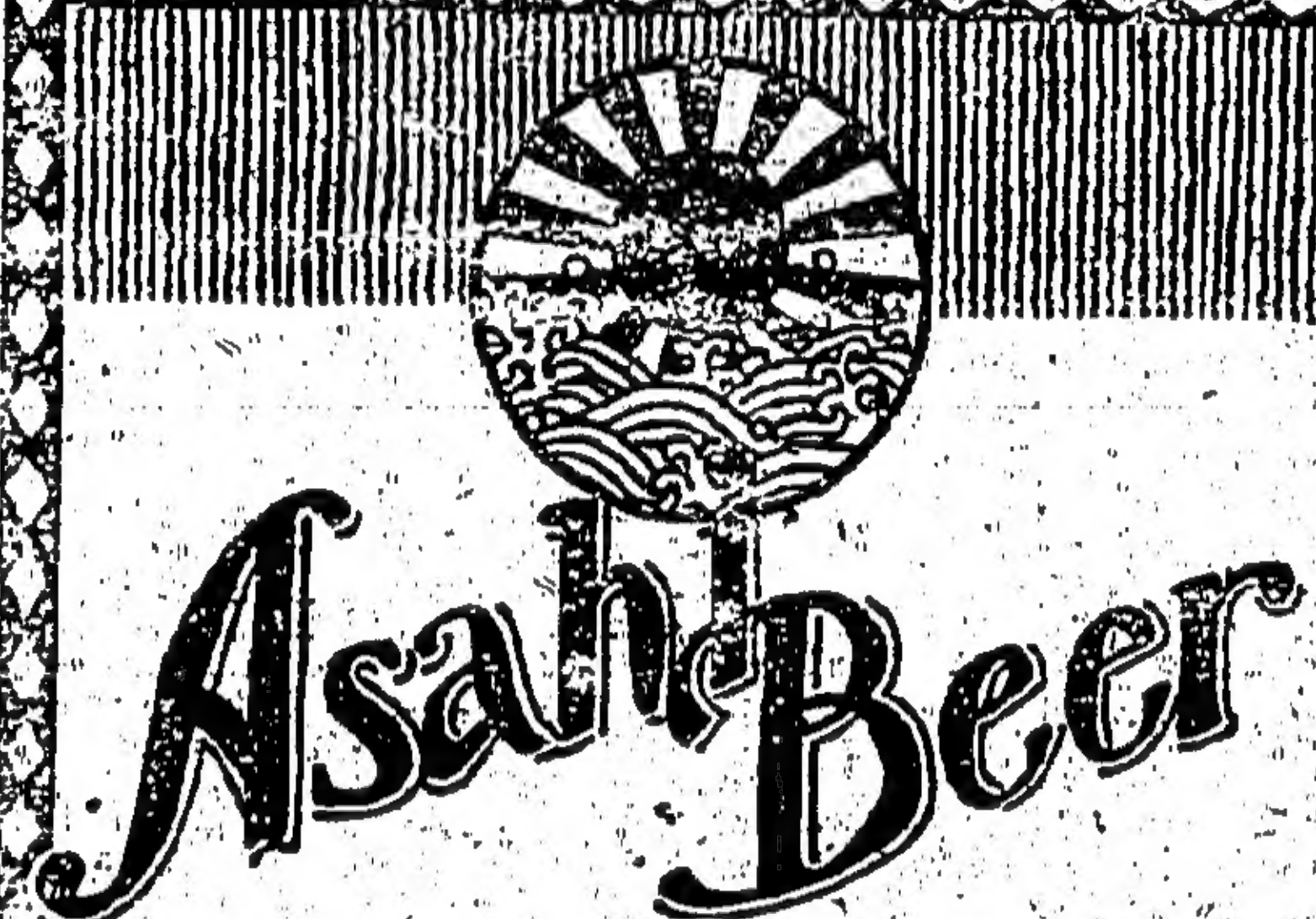
BANDMAN COMEDY
COMPANY

In their repertoire of
New Plays

MONDAY, Dec. 20th.	"THE ROTTERS"
TUESDAY, Dec. 21st.	"IN THE NIGHT"
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22nd.	"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"
THURSDAY, Dec. 23rd.	"THE YELLOW TICKET"
FRIDAY, Dec. 24th.	"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"
SATURDAY, Dec. 25th.	"ROMANCE"
MONDAY, Dec. 27th.	"ROMANCE"
TUESDAY, Dec. 28th.	"BILLEDED"
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29th.	"CAESAR'S WIFE"
THURSDAY, Dec. 30th.	"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

BOOKING PLANS OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.
[1905]




Asahi Beer

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY,
LIMITED,
TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
HONGKONG.



FOR
FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY
DRINK

**HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK**
(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVALUABLE ON
THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS.
ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES
AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or
a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.
In 3 sizes.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENBURN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered, after the 20th Dec., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 24th Dec., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1901]

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medical authorities and superior to
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THE IMPORTANCE OF
BEING IN LOVE.

HOW IT HAS SWAYED THE
GREATEST MINDS.

[BY W. A. LAWRENCE.]

The world is full of scoffers and sneerers and basehearted cynics who refuse to believe in love and romance.

The world is forgetting that love is the most important factor of existence. Upon a man's success in love depends so often his salvation.

It is a subject worthy of profound study. The greatest minds of the world have ever known have been influenced by one factor more than any other—love.

The poets were the greatest examples of this—the poets and litterateurs. By the poets I mean the real poets—not the "minor" species. The "minor" species is a bore. He raves of the moon and mixes his metaphors and spoils his initiatives in so doing—a disastrous procedure before a lady of taste.

Byron was regarded as an authority on love from his fourteenth birthday. There is still preserved at Harrow the historic letter written by his mother explaining that her son had been "written by the goddess of passions, and was at the moment staying with the first object of his innumerable amours."

STERNE'S ANCESTOR.

Dr. Johnson, from what we know of him, was not what might be truthfully described as a fascinating yet, in spite of his habit of spilling snuff all over his waistcoat, he loved a local beauty in his youth, afterwards had a passion for Molly Aston, and finally capitulated to the charms of the Widow Porter.

This has always seemed to me a striking proof of the terrible power of the gentle allure of women. It is difficult to imagine Johnson, whispering foolish things into the ear of the Widow Porter.

Still another example in literature, whose love affairs are intensely interesting, is Laurence Sterne. Sterne was susceptible to the charms of women from his earliest years. This is doubly remarkable when one considers that one of Sterne's ancestors was so terrified of marriage that he is recorded of him "when sometimes dreaming he was married, he wept in his sleep very much."

This sagacity and wisdom, this insight into things, I might almost say this low cunning of Sterne's ancestor, is, for a single man, unparalleled in history.

GENIUS AND MARRIAGE.

Regarding Laurence Sterne, however, one of his own phrases might be aptly applied to his life. He was subject to "affectionate gusts of passion."

That sums up Sterne. He experienced the "gusts" with a bewildering frequency. A terrible note of tragedy, however, rings through the love stories of most of our greatest men of letters. Shelley was cursed by a haunting evil in the shape of his wife's sister which made its appearance in each of his matrimonial ventures. Carlyle's married life was tinged with deep sorrow.

Moreover, in nearly all the love affairs of the poets and litterateurs, the woman was unworthy of the man. Even poor Keats' wild and fire-tried passion for Fanny Brawne was hopeless in the inadequacy of the object of his love. Fanny Brawne was very very unworthy of the possession of the soul of Keats.

The moral of it all is, however, that the greatest rival of the wife of the genius is the art of the genius. Again, the love history of the greatest minds the world has ever known proves beyond dispute the terrible power of the grand passion, the almost devastating fascination which woman holds for the biggest souls, the great importance in the scheme of things of love, and the reason why it is worthy of the most serious, deepest, and most careful study of man.—Express.

FLAPPERS OF FORTY.

[BY MAUD MALLIE.]

It is very interesting to read of the wonders resulting from the thyroid gland treatment, but to judge by appearances women have already solved the problem of renewed youth.

Middle age—as it used to be called—seems to have disappeared from their midst, and this may be observed pretty generally, as we find in the lines of a popular song the illuminating phrase, "flappers of forty." We have only to look about us to realise the truth of designation.

What is the explanation of this phenomenon of our times? Is it the outcome of vanity—the application of certain of an ever-increasing number of preparations and inventions, at ever-soaring prices, for dyeing the hair, obliterating wrinkles, and restoring the complexion?

Not a bit of it. These are only the outward symbols of an inward and spiritual grace. If a woman does not feel young she has no wish to deceive. She would prefer to retain her grey hair, her wrinkles, and our sympathy.

No. The root of this universal juvenility lies deeper. Women do not look old because they do not feel old. They now know how to conserve their health, strength, and energy.

The way taught them the wonder-working effects of abstinence.

And for various reasons—not unconnected with high food prices and high wages—we have never returned to the heavy meals of pre-war days.

In well-regulated families food is no longer a fetish. Moderation has become a habit. The result is that women who need stuff to please their menfolk now retain their looks, their figure, their spirits, and their energy to an extent undreamed of a few years ago.—Express.

MARRIAGE UNDER 24 FORBIDDEN.

The Lübeck authorities have decided not to permit marriages until the parties are 24 years of age and can prove that they have undergone a thorough medical examination. The result is that women who need stuff to please their menfolk now retain their looks, their figure, their spirits, and their energy to an extent undreamed of a few years ago.—Express.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 13th.
Hasei, French str., 739 tons, Capt. Morvan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

December 14th.
Chongwa, Chinese str., 558 tons, Capt. Fletcher, from Swatow.—Hing Lee.
Kato Maru, Japanese str., 378 tons, Capt. Kawahara, from Manila, with a general cargo.—K.G.

Kyudo Maru, No. 29, Japanese str., 2,020 tons, Capt. Harada, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—M.B.K.
Lamson, British str., 4,588 tons, Capt. Hancey, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B & S.
Pavia, Italian str., 2,573 tons, Capt. Grooms, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.
Seng Bas, British str., 3,784 tons, Capt. Larkins, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—Tuen Koo.

Souha Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. Fukuy, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Tienochus, British str., 4,502 tons, Capt. Hutchison, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B & S.
Van Hattwick, Dutch str., 3,042 tons, Capt. Schlette, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.C.L.

West Veria, American str., 4,518 tons, Capt. Wilson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Persia, from Shanghai, on Dec. 14th.—Mr. R. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. B. McPherson.

Per s.s. Lamington, on December 14th.—Mr. and Mrs. Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Timmins, Mr. J. Chandler and Mrs. J. Fields.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. Fuchimi Maru, on Dec. 14th.—Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. E. J. Nathan, Mr. M. Derivides, Mr. Rose, Mrs. M. L. Brangan, Mr. H. M. Eldridge, Miss A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cobbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jeffries, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Wallace, Mr. C. J. Shaw, Mr. T. W. Hindmarsh, Mr. A. Nicol, Mr. A. M. O. Bangel, Mrs. Shearston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Church, Mr. Peter Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and Mr. and Mrs. Z. Morio.

Per s.s. Dunera, on December 14th.—Dr. C. Hanson, Mr. G. Jude, Mr. F. W. Gode, Mr. J. K. Gwinell, Mr. H. M. Richards, Mr. Brue, Mr. H. C. Lacy, Mr. E. M. Grier, Rev. Scudler, Mr. Miss Honneger, Miss Smalligan, Miss Pace, Mr. Van Leyden, Mr. E. H. Kelly, Mrs. Niven, Miss Butcher, Miss Aldrich, Miss McFadden, Mrs. Talate, Miss Talate, Miss A. Rockfeller, Miss Schouberg, Mr. Dummis, Mr. Teichman, Mr. Funk, Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Brock, Mr. Dawes, Mrs. Elliott, Miss Pennington, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Casey, Miss Means, Miss Bugby, Mrs. Funk, Miss Scott, Miss Mot, Miss Davis, Mrs. Talate, Mrs. Dumas, Mr. Bender, Mr. Whaley, Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Hardy, Rev. Yoder, Rev. Williams, Mr. Earde, Mr. Harris, Mr. Malak, Mr. Yacub, Mr. Adamson, Mr. D. C. Macdonald, Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Bowman.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. Matanus (O.P.O.S.) left Vancouver on December 10th. It is due at Yokohama about January 4th.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Nippon Maru (Australian Line) left Manila yesterday, and is expected to-morrow.

CLEARANCES.

December 14th.

Hai Ching, for Swatow.
Hoy Wing, for Ms. Low Chow.
Joda, for Haiphong.
Kangwan, for Amsterdam.
Paoting, for Phnompenh.
Pin Samud, for Haiphong.
Sin Yik, for Shanghai.
Tok Sang, for Haiphong.
Van Hattwick, for Medan.
West Hiko, for Los Angeles.
Yodo Maru, for Haiphong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Japan due December 29th.
Katori Maru (American line), due December 20th.
Kotou Maru (Calcutta line), due Dec. 25th.
Lima Maru (Hamburg line), due December 17th.
Montague due about December 28th.
Nikko Maru (Australian line), due Dec. 17th.
Siberia Maru, due December 22nd.
Samarang Maru due 23rd inst.
Yokohama Maru (Bombay Line) due December 17th.
Yokohama Maru (European Line), due January 8th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 14th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 a.m.
Barometer	30.15	30.12	30.14
Temperature	64	55	64
Humidity	50	62	55
Wind Direction	North	North	North
Force	3	1	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air temperature on 13th ... 57
Lowest open-air temperature on 14th ... 53

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR DECEMBER.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
	a.m.	p.m.
December 15th	6.56	5.41
" 16th	6.57	5.43
" 17th	6.57	5.43
" 18th	6.58	5.43
" 19th	6.58	5.43
" 20th	6.59	5.43
" 21st	6.59	5.44
" 22nd	7.00	5.44
" 23rd	7.00	5.45
" 24th	7.01	5.45
" 25th	7.01	5.46
" 26th	7.02	5.47
" 27th	7.03	5.47
" 28th	7.03	5.48
" 29th	7.03	5.48
" 30th	7.03	5.49
" 31st	7.04	5.49

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HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From December 14th to 21st, 1920.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
		H.K. Standard Time	Height		H.K. Standard Time	Height	
Wed.	15	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
		2 15	4 6		5 53	1 7	
		11 33	9		5 17	4 3	
Thur.	16	2 53	4 6		7 37	2 2	
		3 10	4 6		5 55	4 4	
Fri.	17	3 00	4 6		5 23	4 4	
		3 32	4 8		5 57	4 4	
Satur.	18	3 10	4 1		5 58	4 4	
		3 49	5 5		5 45	3 8	
Sun.	19	3 19	5 5		5 33	3 8	
		4 45	5 5		10 49	4 1	
Mon.	20	3 57	5 0		10 39	3 0	
		5 20	6 1				
Tues.	21	5 58	6 7		0 12	3 4	
		6 58	6 8		11 18	3 4	



HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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HAIYANG	JAVA	18th Dec.	24th Dec.	JAVA
TJIBODAS	JAVA	21st Dec.	25th Dec.	SHANGHAI
TJILATJAP	JAVA	21st Dec.	25th Dec.	JAPAN

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"KANGRAN" ... 3rd Dec.	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	14th Dec.
"ALORIBA" ... December	ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	20th Dec.
"BORNEO" ... January	AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	21st Jan.

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THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK & or BOSTON via PANAMA	Saraga	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK via SOER	Nagano Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
NEW YORK via SOER	Rome	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 30th inst.
NEW YORK via SOER	Galio Prince	Brit.	Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Jan.
NEW YORK & or BOSTON via SOER CASAL	Bolton Castle	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	End of Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Korea Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nanking	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 25th Jan.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. PORTS, SHANGHAI, &c.	Nile	Am.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst., at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 27th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Delight	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 1st Jan.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Crosskeys	Am.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Empress of Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 29th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Montague	Brit.	Oakka Shoen Kaisha	On 30th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	About 15th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Tyndarus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Devanha	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Chili	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Bellerophon	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 30th Jan.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Demodochus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Glenace	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	City of Lincoln	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Pyrrhus	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Roma	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Hayu Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Machao	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Montague	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 1st Jan.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Lima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Hakodate Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Alchiba	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
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SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Bangoon Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
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SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Peria	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	China	Am.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Tanda	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Yoshiki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Hinsang	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	West Hiko	Am.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Ta-ro Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	St. Albans	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Taiyuan	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Rwah Ping	Chl.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Panama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
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SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
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SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Sinkiang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Tibodas	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
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SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Lechow	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Hailong	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Halchins	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Loksang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Amakusa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Souha Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Yuenyang	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Taming	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Nanking	Am.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Shien Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Tikini	Dut.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER &c.	Samarang Maru	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st inst.

CP O S

SAILINGS

[HONGKONG to VANCOUVER]

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Yokohama

Steamer	From	On or About	On or About
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Dec. 16	Jan. 2
EMPEROR OF GIB	Hongkong	Dec. 31	Jan. 24
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Hongkong	Jan. 15	Jan. 31
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Hongkong	Jan. 18	Feb. 9
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Hongkong	Feb. 10	Feb.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM ... "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... 15th Dec.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ESBJERG (DENMARK) ...
"CITY OF FLORENCE" ... 7th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BURNS & CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 15th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNSHINE"	On 15th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th Dec. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 15th Dec. 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SZECHOWEN"	On 15th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Dec. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAKING"	On 25th Dec. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG"—Capt. J. S. Thomson | TUESDAY, Dec. 21st at 12 Noon.

"HAIKING"—Capt. A. H. Stewart | MONDAY, Dec. 27th at 12 Noon.

Calling at Swatow for Passengers Only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO. LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ROMEO"	via Suez	30th Dec.
"CITY OF AGRA"	via Panama	7th Jan.
"LAOMEDON"	via Suez	19th Jan.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BURNS & CO., CANTON.P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.
APCAR AND EASTERN &
AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,100	15th Dec.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,708	1st Jan.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"BREMEN"	11,500	15th Jan.	Marselles & London
"DILWARA"	8,400	11th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	18th Jan.	Marselles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,348	22nd Jan.	do
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do
"DUNERA"	8,400	7th Feb.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	14th Feb.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" | 7,000 | 29th Dec. | Calcutta via S'pore & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	2nd Dec.	Bandel, Thursday Island,
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Jan.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
"KANOWNA"	7,100	18th Feb.	Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"GREGORY APCAR"	4,800	17th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"PLASSY"	7,400	23rd Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	8,400	29th Dec.	Shanghai only.
"EASTERN"	4,000	31st Dec.	Japan direct.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Passes for Messengers not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Wednesday, 6th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 9th Jan.

* Taking Passengers

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHIMAZU MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 29th Dec.

* (Taking Passengers)

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Canton Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 19th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHEI MARU" ... Thursday, 16th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YAMADA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	27th Dec.	2nd Jan. 1921.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [42]

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KORAMA MARU	20,000	Dec. 17th.
SHIMURA MARU	20,000	Dec. 31st.
TOYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 13th.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	Feb. 7th.
PERUSA MARU	2,000	Feb. 24th.

* Calling at Dairen instead of Nagasaki.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLA, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

TERMINES BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 15th, 1921.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. H. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[24]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 15th Dec.
	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 24th Dec.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIEPOT, SUEZ	"CHILI" 10,000	On or about 16th Dec.
	"AMAZONE" 10,000	On or about 31st Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

"CROSSKEYS" ... About Jan. 1st.

"EDMORE" ... About Jan. 24th.

* Calling at Shanghai and Dairen.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama).

"MONTAGUE" ... About Jan. 1st.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 7th Floor, Hotel Manukau.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 20th Dec.

For HAVANA, CUBA.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 20th Dec.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 7th Floor, Hotel Manukau.

1774

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDARAN.

"HWAH PING" January 13th.

"VICTORIA" February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents, 112, Cross Street Road Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI	Yongchow	15th Dec.
SINGAPORE	Andre Labon	15th Dec.
MANILA and AUSTRALIA	Nikto Maru	17th Dec.
BOMBAY	Yelofa Maru	17th Dec.
EUROPE (via Negapatam)	Knight Templar	17th Dec.
SHANGHAI and JAPAN	Katari Maru	20th Dec.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Kotse Maru	25th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Hakow and Haiphong	Takama	Wednesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China and Japan	Andre Labon	Wednesday, 15th, 3.30 P.M.
Samshai and Wuchow	Kochow	Wednesday, 15th, 4.3 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and	Telmachus	Wednesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
*EUROPE via LIVERPOOL		
*Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Hop Sang	Wednesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
*Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,		
L. Marquis, South Africa, India via	Peria	Wednesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Dhauwahkodi, Aden and Egypt		
*Shanghai, North China and Japan	Laomedon	Wednesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	21ST DEC. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"RHESUS"	4TH JAN. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"MACHAON"	11TH JAN. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"OANFA"	25TH JAN. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"IXION"	6TH FEB. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"DEMODOCUS"	24TH DEC. Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ALCINOUS"	3RD JAN. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"HECTOR"	11TH JAN. Genoa & Liverpool.
"BELLEPHON"	19TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA)

"TYNDAREUS"	30TH DEC.
"TEUCER"	1ST FEB. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver.
"PROTEILAUS"	15TH FEB.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA)

"LAOMEDON"	10TH JAN. via Suez.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"PYRRHUS"	21ST DEC. for London direct.
"ANCHISES"	1ST FEB. for Liverpool direct.
"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. for London direct.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. for London direct.
"STENTOR"	15TH MAR. for Liverpool direct.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

SANITARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER

THE KING OF WATER PAINTS.

The scientific ideal of a wall covering is one that is not only beautiful, but easy to keep clean, germ proof, absolutely fast in colour, and when applied a thorough disinfectant. No wall covering conforms so closely to these requirements as Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper which has the important advantages of being most economical and durable.

Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.

It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects. It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital \$4,000,000
Surplus \$1,100,000HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK, U.S.A.BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI HANKOW
TIENTSIN CANTON
PEKING MANILA
CHANGHUA

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.

American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us. Payable Throughout the World.

(121)

VERNE CLAIR,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 14th.

On London—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/4
Bank Bills, on demand 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/4
Credita, at 4 months sight 3/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight 3/4

On Paris—
Bank Bills, on demand 9/10
Credita, 4 months sight 9/10

On Hongkong—
Bank Bills, on demand 55 1/2
Credita, at 60 days sight 55 1/2

On Bombay—
Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank Bills, on demand nom.

On Calcutta—
Telegraphic Transfer nom.
Bank Bills, on demand nom.

On Shanghai—
Bank Bills, at sight nom.
Private, 30 days sight nom.

On Yokohama—On demand 106
On Manila—On demand—Perce 118 1/2

On Singapore—On demand 131 1/2
On Batavia—On demand 150 1/2

On Haiphong—On demand nom.
On Saigon—On demand nom.

On Bangkok—On demand 6 1/2
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate \$6.65
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tael \$19.95

BAR SILVER per oz. 40 1/2

Per cent.
Hongkong 30 cents place \$0.10 Discount
Hongkong 10 0.3
Canton 30 18.25
Canton 10 0.00

BANKS

THE BANK OF CHINA

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)
Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,979,800.00
Reserve Funds 4,118,772.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, November 25th 1920. 6

THE CHINA SPINNING BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors: Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager: Mr. L. S. HOLME.

Asst. Manager: Mr. K. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager: Mr. P. T. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLME, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [167]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital Frs. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Funds Frs. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon

Batavia Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Hongkong Singapore

Djibouti Peking Tientsin

Haiphong Peking Tourane

Hankow Peking Yunnan

Hanoi Peking Yunnan

Kobe Peking Yunnan

London Peking Yunnan

Lyons Peking Yunnan

Manila Peking Yunnan

Peking Peking Yunnan

Shanghai Peking Yunnan

Singapore Peking Yunnan

Tientsin Peking Yunnan

Yokohama Peking Yunnan

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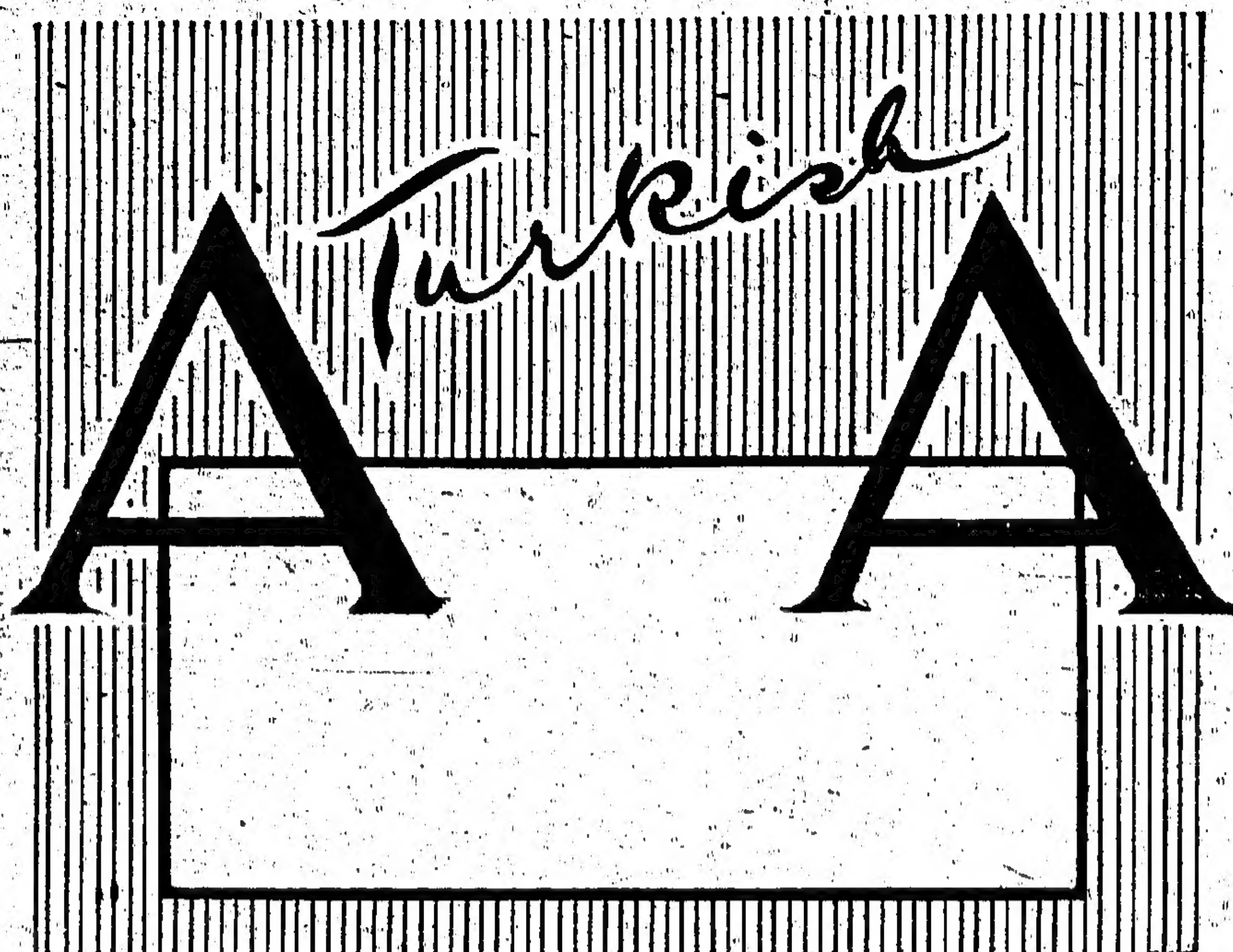
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SPECIAL OFFER

To Smokers of WESTMINSTER



For a limited time only we are offering an elegant Bakelite Cigarette Holder specially made to take Turkish A. A. Cigarettes for the return of empty cigarette tins as follows:

3 empty Turkish A. A. 100's tins

6 empty Turkish A. A. 50's tins

15 empty Turkish A. A. 20's tins

Empty tins should be returned to your dealers or to WESTMINSTER TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

No. 14-15, Connaught Road, Central.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £23,000,000

Subscribed Capital £21,300,000

Paid-up Capital £21,300,000

Reserve Fund £21,080,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDDLESEX BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Singapore Calcutta Madras Shanghai Colombo Rangoon New York Yokohama Kobe Karachi Penang Cebu Kato Bham Fort Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts in 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. O. WILSON, Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [44]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 150,000,000

PAID UP F. 75,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS F. 30,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

REPRESENTED BY: Andre Bartholomew, General Manager; A. J. Pernotte, HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Lyons Hongkong Yunnan

Marseilles Hongkong Yunnan

Peking Hongkong Yunnan

Shanghai Hongkong Yunnan

Tientsin Hongkong Yunnan

Yokohama Hongkong Yunnan

Yokohama Hongkong Yunnan

Yokohama Hongkong Yunnan

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. 9

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £23,000,000

Reserve Fund £23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £23,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROOKER, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. [53]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND 200,000.00

DIRECTORS: Mr. Posa Wai Tung, Chairman;

Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Sui,

Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po,

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Tung.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES: NEW YORK

SHANGHAI SAN FRANCISCO

Kobe YOKOHAMA

NAGASAKI SAIGON

SINGAPORE HANKOW

TIENTSIN MANILA

BATAVIA SAMARANG

SOURABAYA

London Bankers: The London Joint City and Middlesex Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 3 per annum
For 12 months at the rate of 4 per annum

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [109]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds: Sterling \$1,500,000

Silver \$23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. R. V. D. BARR—Chairman

A. H. OSMOND, Esq.—Deputy Chairman

G. M. DODD, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. JOHNSON

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq.

A. E. GIBBY, Esq., W. L. FARRER, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOKE, J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Acting Manager: Shanghai—J. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND

PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1920. 8

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(TAIWAN BANK)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) 45,000,000

Reserve Funds 6,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka

MOJO FORMOSA—Keelung, Keelung, Keelung, Keelung

FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Kagi, Kagi

FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Kagi, Kagi

FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Kagi, Kagi

FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Kagi, Kagi

FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Kagi, Kagi

FORMOSA—Gimn, Kagi, Kagi, Kagi